

The new member whom the Academiens have just added to their number, M. Emile Augier, is at least an author, for he has written six comedies in verse and five in prose, beside an opera, a drama in verse, a proverb in prose, and two volumes of poetry. "Les Parisiens" and "Le Capitaine Corcoran" are his best works, and the latter is one of the best dramatic writings whom France now-a-days possesses. As a lyric poet, he is much inferior to Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, Adolphe Dumas, Emile des Champs, Sainte-Beuve, Théophile Gautier, Madame Desbordes-Valmore; nor, he hardly deserves to be named beside these illustrious poets, even in the comedy of manners, a department in which the French have excelled since the days of Molière and Regnard, he equals Ponsard and Alexandre Dumas, Jr., and has perhaps no equal. His "Ciquis," his "Gabrielle," his "Gendre de M. Poirier," his "Philiberte," produced a sensation on the Parisian theaters, and most of his plays remain in the repertory. Of all his comedies, I prefer "Le Capitaine Corcoran," which was first acted in 1848, at the moment of the revolution of February, every one

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31, 1857.

Great expectations are anticipated from the new Ottoman Bank, for which Mr. Wülkn has just made arrangements with the Porte. This institution has been greatly supported by the British Ambassador,

Lord Stafford de Redcliffe, in the view of assisting his friend and protégé, Rechid Pasha, now Grand Vizier, to "raise the wind," and furnish the Sultan with some more millions to be squandered by him in useless and unnecessary palaces. During the former Ministry the Sultan complained that he had no money, and that it was only under Rechid Pasha that he could procure any. You can readily conceive then how easy it has been to induce the Sultan to grant a firm for this Bank, when it offered a sum for replenishing his exhausted coffers. The Bank is to issue circulating notes, 1,000,000 of pounds, expend 8,000,000 more in making of the *Kerachs*, a paper currency, which just now is rare, and is authorized to such an extent that eight of every three notes one is spurious. You can conceive how commerce and trade suffer from this when I add that there is no specie in circulation but a little to sign the name. The Imperial Ottoman Bank is to have a Committee in London, but its Board of Directors will be here. I cannot but fear that it will prove a failure, and that its stock will be a loss to its

SHIP ROBERT PARKER DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Capt. Bowens of brig Robert Mowe, at New-Haven from Vance, reports: April 25, lat. 39° 58', lon. 70° 43', passed close by ship Robert Parker, a schooner, 100 tons, built at New-Haven, and bound for New-York, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. She was on fire, and about one hour later she was a perfect wreck of burnt. No one on board. Took her to be an upper deck schooner. She was painted purple and so called the Purple Wreck. This was probably the same vessel seen on the 24th by Capt. Crocker of the ship Sheepsheads. The Robert Parker, Capt. Andrew, built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1839, was 107 tons, rated 100, and valued at about \$15,000. She had 200 barrels of coffee on board, and about \$17,000 probably on her account. The vessel and cargo were probably insured.

All Territorial offices were filled by these "legislators," or by Commissioners appointed by them, and Governor Reeder, who bravely stood up against the illegal Assembly and their enactments, was removed, the administration falling into the hands of Secretary Wilson. He actively cooperated with the Pro-Slavery party.

A code of laws was enacted by the bogus Legislature, pronounced by General Cass to be "a disgrace to the age;" and, having provided for another election, the fraudulent body adjourned *sine die*.

On the 22d of October, 1855, the Legislature, as a Delegate to Congress by a vote of 2,800, four-fifths of which was polled by Missourians, the Free-State men refused to vote.

Wilson Shannon, having been appointed Governor of Kansas, acted with the Pro-Slavery organization, took part in their meetings, and subsequently, in the notorious "Bleeding Kansas" Sheriff Jones, declared the Territory in a state of open rebellion, and ordered the Federal soldiers to enforce the Territorial laws. An army of invaders marched toward Lawrence, scattering terror in their course, while Atchison and Stringfellow appealed for aid to the South—a Free-State printing-press was destroyed at Leavenworth, and the Territory was in a state of extermination visited upon the peaceful settlers, and a corresponding sanction to the invaders, and authorized Shannon to call out the United States troops. Companies from the purloined and grog-shops of the South, under Major Buford, took an active part in outraging the Free-State citizens, and the Territory presented the awful spectacle of a civil war by fire and sword.

In the meanwhile the actual residents of Kansas were adopting intemperate measures for the organization of a State Government, for the election of a Legislature, and for the protection of their lives and prop-

people. Then and there, in that sacred place, and that solemn day, was an outrage committed, and must ever remain a blot upon the historic page—an outrage that mingles the cheek of every patriot with shame, and pales the cheek of every soldier of the Republic. It was the day when the Legislature was the agent for the execution of our Federal Government, for when the Legislature was on the point of ordering the gleam of United States arms and the trance of Federal troops were seen, and an officer of our Government ordered the Legislature to disperse. He spoke not for himself, but for a noble official—him who occupied the most honorable position in the country—our Governor, and he was supported by a refractory Parliament, and the Great Napoleon, angry Assembly; but these assumptions of authority were nothing in comparison to that executed by Polk in ordering a Federal officer to disperse a Legislature convened in violation of no law or treaty, and in defiance of the principles of our free republic. He was a man, a man in a country professing to be a Republic, and he did the darkest of all dark deeds that disgraced the darkest of all Administrations, and consigned it to the grave of everlasting infamy.

When the report of what was transpiring in Kansas—of Shinnon's treachery, the Kaffian cruelties, the Administration's duplicity—reached the ears of the North States, they were sorely grieved. Persons of noble mind, and of the noblest Government could lend its sanction and encouragement to a set of ruffian invaders. But the reports were substantiated and the frightful crimes of existing affairs verified, the Northern people awoke to a realizing sense of their duty, and contributed men and means, as we have seen, for the relief of their friends and the suffering of the Far West, with a noble and liberal heart that did them honor.

As Northern emigration on the Missouri River was interrupted, a new route was opened through to

or how to apply the principles meaningless, and justice be done in the world. To illustrate the truth of what we affirm, we need but cite the murder of Buffum and the subsequent action of the Supreme Court, of which Governor Hayes gives the following account: "When the news reached Buffum, the poor fellow was lying in his death in his agonies. He was a devoted Christian, and he seized the Governor's hand, and declared that, if he hoped for mercy hereafter, he was innocent of any cause of offense—that it was a most foul and unprovoked murder. He asked his assassin why he sought for his life or desired to take his property. He told upon his efforts and the subsistence of a negro family and that he was a great and dumb brute, and that he was that himself was a criminal and therefore harmless. To this appeal he was told that he was a d—d Abolitionist, and that they intended to destroy the whole of them. Upon which Hayes, the Governor, seized him by the collar and placed the pistol against his stomach, and the cold hand in his own pledged himi will take all his power to bring his murderer to justice. "I spent," said the Governor, "a great deal" to have his assassins arrested, and I would have spent \$50,000 to have done so had it been necessary. It is well known that the Governor had Hayes arrested, but scarcely was he put in prison when the complainant was a free man, and he was had him to his own home, and his liberty upon straw ball. Hayes was in Missouri, and is playing the gentleman. The Governor further states that, after the release of Hayes, the Surveyor-General Calhoun took occasion, in a public speech upon the matter, to declare that the arrest of Hayes was perfectly legal, and that it was a mistake to suppose that the Territorial laws were ac-